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1 [On the structure of degrees of inferability](#)



Martin Kummer, Frank Stephan

August 1993 **Proceedings of the sixth annual conference on Computational learning theory**

**Publisher:** ACM Press

Full text available: pdf(988.60 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

2 [MSO definable string transductions and two-way finite-state transducers](#)



Joost Engelfriet, Hendrik Jan Hooeboom

April 2001 **ACM Transactions on Computational Logic (TOCL)**, Volume 2 Issue 2

**Publisher:** ACM Press

Full text available: pdf(316.38 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#), [review](#)

We extend a classic result of Büchi, Elgot, and Trakhtenbrot: MSO definable string transductions i.e., string-to-string functions that are definable by an interpretation using monadic second-order (MSO) logic, are exactly those realized by deterministic two-way finite-state transducers, i.e., finite-state automata with a two-way input tape and a one-way output tape. Consequently, the equivalence of two mso definable string transductions is decidable. In the nondeterministic case however ...

**Keywords:** Büchi, Elgot, Hennie machine, Trakhtenbrot, interpretation, monadic second-order logic, string transductions, two-way finite-state transducers

3 [Separating and collapsing results on the relativized probabilistic polynomial-time hierarchy](#)



Ker-I Ko

April 1990 **Journal of the ACM (JACM)**, Volume 37 Issue 2

**Publisher:** ACM Press

Full text available: pdf(1.92 MB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

The probabilistic polynomial-time hierarchy (BPH) is the hierarchy generated by applying the BP-operator to the Meyer-Stockmeyer polynomial-time hierarchy (PH), where the BP-operator is the natural generalization of the probabilistic complexity class BPP. The similarity and difference between the two hierarchies BPH and PH is investigated. Oracles A and B are constructed such that both PH(A) and PH(B) are infinite while BPH ...

4 Where's the hypertext: The Dickens Web as a system-independent hypertext



George P. Landow, Paul Kahn

December 1993 **Proceedings of the ACM conference on Hypertext**

**Publisher:** ACM Press

Full text available: [pdf\(1.31 MB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)



5 The general architecture of generation in ACORD

Dieter Kohl, Agnes Plainfossé, Claire Gardent

August 1990 **Proceedings of the 13th conference on Computational linguistics - Volume 3**

**Publisher:** Association for Computational Linguistics

Full text available: [pdf\(375.11 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#)



This paper describes the general architecture of generation in the ACORD project. The central module of this architecture is a planning component, which allows to plan single sentences as an answer to a KB query. The planner works for three different languages (English, French and German) and for sentence generators based on two different grammar formalisms (UCG for English and French, LFG for German) independent of the particular grammar or grammar formalism. It uses several k ...

6 Intertwining query construction and relevance evaluation



Gerhard Fischer, Scott Henninger, David Redmiles

March 1991 **Proceedings of the SIGCHI conference on Human factors in computing systems: Reaching through technology**

**Publisher:** ACM Press

Full text available: [pdf\(775.36 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)



7 A dictionary of APL



Kenneth E. Iverson

September 1987 **ACM SIGAPL APL Quote Quad**, Volume 18 Issue 1

**Publisher:** ACM Press

Full text available: [pdf\(3.34 MB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)



8 Hormone-based control for self-reconfigurable robots



Wei-Min Shen, Yimin Lu, Peter Will

June 2000 **Proceedings of the fourth international conference on Autonomous agents**

**Publisher:** ACM Press

Full text available: [pdf\(872.94 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)



**Keywords:** autonomous agents, collaboration, gaits, locomotion, multi-agent control, reconfiguration, robotics, self-reconfigurable robot

9 Bidirectional contextual resolution

Stephen G. Pulman

December 2000 **Computational Linguistics**, Volume 26 Issue 4

**Publisher:** MIT Press

Full text available: [pdf\(2.20 MB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#)  
[Publisher Site](#)



This paper describes a formalism and implementation for the interpretation and generation of sentences containing context-dependent constructs like determiners, pronouns, focus,

and ellipsis. A variant of quasi-logical form is used as an underspecified meaning representation, related to resolved logical forms via conditional equivalences. These equivalences define the interpretation of contextually dependent constructs with respect to a given context. Higher-order unification and abduction are u ...


10 Full Papers: Plan-based interfaces: keeping track of user tasks and acting to

 cooperate

David Franklin, Jay Budzik, Kristian Hammond

January 2002 **Proceedings of the 7th international conference on Intelligent user interfaces**


**Publisher:** ACM Press

Full text available:  [pdf\(225.78 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

The ability to reason about the activity of a user is crucial to the implementation of any Intelligent User Interface. If it is able to recognize what a user is doing, a computer can act to cooperate. Most computer systems limit themselves to command-response interactions- their trivial understandings of their users cannot support a more complicated interaction. However, by looking at the tasks that their users are performing and reasoning about sequences of actions, a computer system can provide ...

**Keywords:** perceptual user interfaces, plan-based intelligent user interfaces, representation of activity, task recognition

11 Expectations and experiences with HyperCard: a pilot study


 Ted Smith, Steve Bernhardt

October 1988 **Proceedings of the 6th annual international conference on Systems documentation**

**Publisher:** ACM Press

Full text available:  [pdf\(951.10 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [index terms](#)

12 The Boolean formula value problem is in ALOGTIME

 S. R. Buss

January 1987 **Proceedings of the nineteenth annual ACM conference on Theory of computing**

**Publisher:** ACM Press


Full text available:  [pdf\(1.14 MB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

13 Session: Rapid development of morphological descriptions for full language processing systems

David Carter

March 1995 **Proceedings of the seventh conference on European chapter of the Association for Computational Linguistics**

**Publisher:** Morgan Kaufmann Publishers Inc.

Full text available:  [pdf\(759.26 KB\)](#)

 [Publisher Site](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#)


I describe a compiler and development environment for feature-augmented two-level morphology rules integrated into a full NLP system. The compiler is optimized for a class of languages including many or most European ones, and for rapid development and debugging of descriptions of new languages. The key design decision is to compose morphophonological and morphosyntactic information, but not the lexicon, when compiling the description. This results in typical compilation times of about a minute, ...

14 Syntax and semantics: Combinatorial disambiguation

P. S. Newman

February 1988 **Proceedings of the second conference on Applied natural language processing**

**Publisher:** Association for Computational Linguistics

Full text available:  pdf(689.49 KB)



[Publisher Site](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#)


The disambiguation of sentences is a combinatorial problem. This paper describes a method for treating it as such, directly, by adapting standard combinatorial search optimizations. Traditional disambiguation heuristics are applied but, instead of being embedded in individual decision procedures for specific types of ambiguities, they contribute to numerical weights that are considered by a single global optimizer. The result is increased power and simpler code. The method is being implemented f ...

15 Discourse and dialogue: Attitude emergence: an effective interpretation scheme for persuasive discourse 

Horng-Jyh P. Wu, Steven L. Lytinen

August 1992 **Proceedings of the 14th conference on Computational linguistics - Volume 3**

**Publisher:** Association for Computational Linguistics

Full text available:  pdf(381.30 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#)


Previous approaches have used a reasoning mechanism called *belief percolation* to determine the actual speech intent of the speaker (e.g., (Wilks and Bien 1979)). In this paper, a similar mechanism, called *attitude emergence*, is proposed as a mechanism for inferring a speaker's attitude toward the propositions in a persuasive discourse. It is shown that in order to adequately interpret the statements in advertisements, associations of relevant semantic information, through *bridgi* ...

16 Knowledge II: Disambiguation and language acquisition through the phrasal lexicon 

Uri Zernik, Michael G. Dyer

August 1986 **Proceedings of the 11th conference on Computational linguistics**

**Publisher:** Association for Computational Linguistics

Full text available:  pdf(554.72 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#)

The phrasal approach to language processing emphasizes the role of the lexicon as a knowledge source. Rather than maintaining a single generic lexical entry for each word e.g., take, the lexicon contains many phrases, e.g., take on, take to the streets, take to swimming, take over, etc. Although this approach proves effective in parsing and in generation, there are two acute problems which still require solutions. First, due to the huge size of the phrasal lexicon, especially when considering su ...

17 Text analysis: Natural language text segmentation techniques applied to the automatic compilation of printed subject indexes and for online database access 

G. Vladutz

February 1983 **Proceedings of the first conference on Applied natural language processing**

**Publisher:** Association for Computational Linguistics

Full text available:  pdf(707.48 KB)



[Publisher Site](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#)


The nature of the problem and earlier approaches to the automatic compilation of printed subject indexes are reviewed and illustrated. A simple method is described for the detection of semantically self-contained word phrase segments in title-like texts. The method is based on a predetermined list of acceptable types of nominative syntactic patterns which can be recognized using a small domain-independent dictionary. The transformation of the detected word phrases into subject index records is d ...

18 Document retrieval and text retrieval: Query processing for retrieval from large text bases 

John Broglio, W. Bruce Croft

March 1993 **Proceedings of the workshop on Human Language Technology HLT '93**

**Publisher:** Association for Computational Linguistics

Full text available:  [pdf\(431.75 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#)

Natural language experiments in information retrieval have often been inconclusive due to the lack of large text bases with associated queries and relevance judgments. This paper describes experiments in incremental query processing and indexing with the INQUERY information retrieval system on the TIPSTER queries and document collection. The results measure the value of processing tailored for different query styles, use of syntactic tags to produce search phrases, recognition and application of ...


19 [Music digital libraries: Evaluating automatic melody segmentation aimed at music information retrieval](#) 



Massimo Melucci, Nicola Orio

July 2002 **Proceedings of the 2nd ACM/IEEE-CS joint conference on Digital libraries**

**Publisher:** ACM Press

Full text available:  [pdf\(110.32 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

In this paper we investigate the effectiveness of a melody segmentation algorithm based on melodic feature. The segmentation produced by experienced music scholars have been compared with the algorithm, a random segmenter and a n-gram-based segmenter. Results showed that the algorithm is closer to manual segmentation than the other segmenters.


**Keywords:** user centred evaluation

20 [Information retrieval: Learning from relevant documents in large scale routing retrieval](#) 

K. L. Kwok, L. Grunfeld

March 1994 **Proceedings of the workshop on Human Language Technology HLT '94**

**Publisher:** Association for Computational Linguistics

Full text available:  [pdf\(557.01 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#)

The normal practice of selecting relevant documents for training routing queries is to either use all relevants or the 'best n' of them after a (retrieval) ranking operation with respect to each query. Using all relevants can introduce noise and ambiguities in training because documents can be long with many irrelevant portions. Using only the 'best n' risks leaving out documents that do not resemble a query. Based on a method of segmenting documents into more uniform size subdocuments, a better ...

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